NUMB. LIII.] NEW. [JULY 28, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1787. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at Their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Pittſburgh, July 13, 1787.

JUST opening for ſale, at the ſubſcribers ſtore, at the houſe of Andrew Watſon, tavern keeper, Front-ſtreet, two doors above Market-ſtreet, a neat and general aſſortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, furs, flour, rye, oats, or ginſeng; for the latter a generous price will be given, part in money and part goods.

JOHN & SAM. COLHOUN.

N.B. All thoſe indebted to the above company are deſired to make payment on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next to the ſubſcriber, or he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

SAMUEL COLHOUN.

THE ſubſcriber lent Ferguſon's Lectures to ſome perſon who is not now recollected; it is requeſt- whoever has it will pleaſe to return it.

WILLIAM WATSON.

Pittſburgh, July 13, 1787.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living in Pittſburgh, a black Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, a natural trotter, ſwitch tail, the mane hangs to the right ſide, a little ſtump backed, about 11 years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward, paid by me

LAUGHLIN M'CLAIN.

June 13, 1787.

John Wilkins & Co.

HAVE juſt received at their ſtore in Pittſburg, a general aſſortment of GOODS, adapted to the country and ſeaſon, which they will ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh, peltry, or country produce.

A generous price given in caſh or merchandiſe for good ginſang.

Pittſburgh, July 5, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the late houſe of ANDREW MITCHELL & CO. are requeſted to make payment to the ſubſcriber, only, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, enſuing, as every account unſettled after that date, will be put into the hands of an attorney.

WILLIAM TILTON.

Who has for ſale, on very low terms, Three Stills, containing 140, 115, and 80 gallons; alſo one boiler, containing 115 gallons, with ſtake ſtands and maſh tubs, &c.

Pittſburgh, June 25, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittſburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, paſſed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Teſtaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechiſm)---Weſtminſter Shorter Catechiſms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or ſingle one.

The Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, expreſſed in plain and eaſy verſe, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, ſtocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, ſealing wax, wafers, &c.

Alſo, A few books neceſſary for a learner of the French language.

Gregg & Barker,

Gold and Silverſmiths,

One from Philadelphia, and both late from Wilmington, in Delaware ſtate.

BEG leave to inform the public that they mean to carry on their buſineſs at the houſe of Alexander M'Nichol, in Front-ſtreet, in all its various branches; alſo Watch cleaning and Repairing, in ſuch manner as they hope will be ſatisfactory to the public.

Pittſburg, July 19, 1787.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber in Pittſburg, on or about the fifteenth of June laſt, a dark bay horſe, about twelve or thirteen years old, has a long mane and tail, no brand, has a hurt on his back by the hinder part of the ſaddle, a natural pacer, about fourteen hands high. Whoever takes up and returns him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES TOD.

Pittſburg, July 19, 1787.

WHEREAS a Mr. Samuel Erwin, attorney at law, obtained a note of hand from the ſubſcriber, in June 1783, for the ſum of ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, for which the ſubſcriber was to receive a conſideration, but ſaid Erwin not fulfilling his engagement, all perſons are hereby notified not to take an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I will not pay it unleſs compelled by law.

SAMUEL DEVORE.

Weſtmoreland county, July 19, 1787.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, living on croſs creek, four miles from Mr. Wells's Mill, on the twentieth of May, two creatures, the one a ſorrel horſe, about fourteen hands high, twelve years old, a pacer, has a number of ſaddle marks, chunkey made, ſunk in the creſt, a middle ſized bell hung round his neck.

The other a bay mare, about four [illegible] and a half hands high, nine years old, [illegible] perceivable but that of a cut on one of her [illegible] legs had a yoke on when ſhe ſtrayed away.

Whoever takes up ſaid creatures and delivers them to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

DAVID M'COMB.

July 14, 1787.

OBSERVATIONS upon the ADDRESS of H. H. BRACKENRIDGE, Eq: to the INHABITANTS of the WESTERN COUNTRY. By WILLIAM FINDLEY.

BUT I ſhall now attempt an examination of Mr. Brackenridge's account of the Miſſiſippi buſineſs as far as relates to my conduct reſpecting it. I took every regular method in my power to be maſter of that ſubject. I converſed freely with our delegates in congreſs, and with ſome ſouthern delegates. I converſed alſo with ſome gentlemen who would almoſt perſuade one that they knew more than the members of Congreſs do. The very night before the argument he alludes to in his publication, I ſpent ſome time alone with a very intelligent member of congreſs who is himſelf greatly intereſted in having the trade of that river open and free, and ſhall ſtate the train that buſineſs is in as clearly as I can; but would firſt obſerve that it, as well as all other treaties whilſt in embryo, or but in a ſtate of beginning are under the ſacred rule of ſecrecy, this muſt be ſo in the nature of things, or elſe other nations would counteract almoſt every treaty: we know what a ranſom one nation hath often given to have the ſecrets of a treaty betrayed to them but a few months, or even a few days before they were finiſhed: from this circumſtance our delegates are not free to tell what the object of this treaty is, but rather what it is not, by knowing of which we may eaſily learn what it is. And in ſhort, the treaty was not then, and I am aſſured by very late confidential letters, is not yet formed, all the noiſe was made about fixing a certain preliminary. Congreſs in their firſt inſtructions given to their miniſter (Mr. John Jay) looked upon the navigation of the Miſſiſippi river to be ſufficiently ſecured to us by their treaty with Britain, and therefore did not allow it to be any ſubject of treaty, but inſtructed our miniſter to inſiſt upon it as a preliminary to be agreed to previous to a commercial treaty, however as our miniſter found unexpected difficulties to ariſe on this head, he found that the treaty with Britain did not ſecure our claim ſo poſitively as had been apprehended, he therefore applied to Congreſs to enlarge his power on this head, which they accordingly did I think in Auguſt laſt, they did not inſtruct him to give it up, I rather hope they would never agree to that, but they inſtructed him to make it a part of the treaty; theſe inſtructions were given by only ſeven ſtates, the firſt were given by nine, and in the opinion of many ſenſible men the firſt inſtructions yet bind, and the ſecond are a nullity not being agreeable to the confederation, it is likewiſe reported, (and I have ſeen papers ſaid to be authentic to that purpoſe) that it is in contemplation to barter away the benefit of that trade for twenty five years as an equivalent for an advantageous trade with Old Spain; I will not ſay this is true, for who can be ſuppoſed to know a ſovereign and ſacred ſecret, but I know the commercial intereſt in Philadelphia think it ought to be ſo, and no doubt will endeavour it; and if ever ſuch a treaty be formed and offered to congreſs for ratification we will then know it, and we can then uſe proper, and I hope effectual means to prevent its being entered into, if it is I am ſure the effects will be diſagreeable and will neceſſarily haſten a premature diſſolution of ſuch a treaty whenever it is made.

Mr. Brackenridge had made uſe of this as a popular lure in his electioneering advertiſement before he underſtood it himſelf, as will appear from what follows: ſhortly after he took his ſeat in the aſſembly he aſked me for information about this important buſineſs. I gave him all I could, and pointed out to him ſuch as could inform him better; I introduced him perſonally unto the fitteſt man I could think of, he ſhortly after told me of the information he had received and of his own conviction that the buſineſs did not lay with the houſe in the preſent ſtage of it: but a conſiderable time afterwards he called me aſide and told me that he had received other information, that our delegates had deceived him, that he had perfect information of the language uſed on the floor of congreſs, and particularly that one of our own delegates and who is largely intereſted in the weſtern country had ſaid in argument on the floor that the weſtern country was not worth a damn to congreſs; I was at firſt ſtruck with ſurpriſe, but upon recollecting myſelf I conſidered the character of the delegate alluded to, he was accuſtomed in public bodies, and a judge of decency and good language, indeed I conſidered his uſing that expreſſion on the floor of congreſs to be impoſſible, I could not believe either that our delegates would tell what was falſe in matters of fact, from theſe conſiderations I was led to ſuſpect the channel of his information, I uſed ſome endeavors to find it out, but he told me that was an abſolute ſecret, but that his information was perfect, I gave ſome reaſon for doubting it, but upon the whole we agreed that according to the laws of order it could not be brought before the houſe, but I was convinced by this time it was not beſt for me to put in his power to lay the fault of what he might afterwards call bad advice upon me, I therefore requeſted him to aſk the opinion of ſome gentlemen which I named, who were better judges than me, ſhortly after this he told me he had done ſo, and that I was perfectly right, that he was fully convinced that it did not lay with the houſe in its preſent ſtage; juſt in the end of the ſeſſion a petition from the weſtern counties was preſented reſpecting it, and I was put on the committee without knowing it, being probably in the committee room; in the next ſeſſion Mr. Brackenridge urged me to call Mr. Wright and to hold a committee ourſelves two without the chairman, I told him this was never done when the chairman could be got, that if he was ab-

sent we ought to apply to the house to appoint another member, nor do I ever attempt carrying business by low tricks, however I told him that I would call upon the chairman to sit with us, though it was his place to call upon me, if he refused we would apply to the house. Mr. Brackenridge gave me a plan of a report which he had prepared, desiring it to be reported with what alterations the committee saw cause, I perused it, and returned it, telling him it would not do for the committee, but that we would endeavour to report in such a manner as to open a way for him to bring it before the house with as much advantage as if we had reported it, we consequently did report as he has related, and when the report was called up for a second reading, he, as was expected made a motion to postpone the report in order to introduce his plan as a substitute instead thereof. he then had an opportunity of giving information to the house and supporting that information by argument, he offered no information that the house could receive on their files, or admit to be discussed on the floor, but he went pretty largely into the case by reasoning much in the manner he published. Mr. George Clymer rose after him, and declined a regular reply, because the argument he said had not been in order, but made some occasional and sensible observations, and some that might very well have been spared, he made use of some such expressions as Mr. Brackenridge hath related, and further that they ought not to make any sacrifice to the western counties until they would send such members as would better merit their approbation; this to be sure was extremely indelicate and well deserved a call to order, it came from a man possessed of virtue and honor, but a very unguarded or rather ill-natured speaker; it applied particularly against Mr. Brackenridge himself, as before he threw out these expressions in reply to Mr. Brackenridge, he made some exceptions in favor of some other western members being reasonable &c. he concluded with moving a postponement of the motion. I arose and replying to Mr. Clymer with some degree of severity, supported Mr. Brackenridge, but admitted the propriety of postponing at the present, and I must think doing so was agreeable to Mr. Brackenridge's own wishes, however after some further observations being made on the floor, and the propriety of striking off the motion by a direct negative being urged; Mr. Clymer withdrew his motion for postponement: I was attentive to, and anxious about the conducting of this affair; it was one of those cases which if we meddled with at all, and did not do good, we could scarcely avoid doing ill. I had therefore laid a plan for my own conduct upon probable conditions, I knew that some members who wished well to the cause, were in favor of a direct question which they were sure would have thrown out the business, judging that if we could not secure the trade of the river at present, we ought not by alarming Spain provoke her to erect and fortify posts on the river, this to be sure was a point of great delicacy; but the effect our decision might have on the other states who are members of the confederation. had greatest weight with me, and determined me to prevent a negative at all events; the question of postponement is by the established rules of the house always in order, yet I never saw it put again immediately after being recalled, or rejected; however at this crisis I stated the order of the house, and renewed the motion to postpone, which was carried by a small majority, if this had failed my last shift was, to persuade Mr. Brackenridge to withdraw his motion before it was decided upon, this I wished rather than a negative. Thus I have given a very particular narrative of the facts that took place in conducting this business, I do not recollect that Mr. Brackenridge's account and mine differs essentially for so far, and were we both writing to people who were generally acquainted with the order of doing business in the house, I would proceed no further; but he presuming upon the peoples' unacquaintedness with the rules of the house which are indispensible, makes several occasional observations which require some further notice.

He says he was dissatisfied with the report, was distressed on the account of it, and reflected what could be Wm. Findley's ground for forming it, &c. now this was all parade to impose upon the ignorant, he knows well it was not in our power to report more favorably than we did. I acknowledge as an apology for him, that he knows very little about order, (and he must acknowledge I was very attentive to instruct him) yet this much he certainly knows, that committees are authorised by the house to act only agreeable to their instructions from the house, and according to the information the house gives them or orders them to receive through some particular channel, and not otherwise they are to report; if they go beyond their instructions the report is of course recommitted; sometimes their instructions are enlarged, and sometimes the committee enlarged as the house pleaseth; now if we had reported upon the Mississippi business beyond our instructions what good would it have done? Why none at all; the committee would only have rendered themselves ridiculous, and the report would have been recommitted, the committee probably encreased with such members as would have put an end to the business indeed; which the report in question did not do; was the report founded in truth? doth Mr. Brackenridge say it was not? no certainly he doth not, doth he say there was any information from congress on the files of the house? no, he doth not, would he have had the committee to report a falshood, and if they had, what good would it have done? did the house give such instructions to their committee or direct them where to apply for such instructions as would enable them to report more favourably, no certainly did they not; but I ask Mr. Brackenridge why he did not produce his information to the house in order to be given to the committee, or move the house to instruct the committee to call upon him for it, doing this was strictly in order, why complain on the committee when he neglected the means of enabling them to do, what he faults them for not doing; he ought to have acknowledged that the report was as favorably worded as possible. no doubt the greater part of the house expected the report would have resolved to dismiss the petition, or that the prayer of it could not be granted, this was certainly the most natural way to report, but this was cautiously avoided, and the report worded in such a manner as not only to leave room for, but even invite those who could produce information to do it, by moving a substitute or re commitment. I appeal to every man acquainted with the order of business in the house for the truth of these observations.

But why so mean an observation upon Mr. Wright? it is clearly in order to lay the greater weight of blame upon me; he is to be sure a young member but not younger than Mr Brackenridge; he is also a modest man it is true; too modest to betray the interest of his constituents abroad or to deceive them by publishing falshoods at home; but not too modest to avow and act upon his own sentiments, or to oppose himself to the duplicity of an eccentric changeling, and this Mr. Brackenridge knows and ought to have acknowledged.

After misrepresenting my conduct he attempts to account for it by recurring to a sentence which he says I expressed soon after opening the second session, viz. that promising was in fashion, but it would be out of fashion; and that this was said in debate without any provocation on his part, or any thing leading to it; but as I certainly did not use these expressions nor any language that would bear such a construction, I now pass it also with only noting as untruth No. II. and shall relate what most probably he perverts to that sense before I have done. Further down in the same paragraph he says, that I acknowledged to him that one cause of what he calls my attack upon him in the Pittsburg Gazette and which gave me the principal offence, was his publication stating what had been done for the western country, and pompously seeming to have held forth the idea that the whole was done by him. How confidently this gentleman relates facts which have no foundation but in his own imagination, and yet how inconsistent they are ranged. I did not express myself to him in any such manner. we had but one very short conversation about my publication. (except a few words before the house which I shall relate in its proper place) he then in apparent good nature, and with great meekness expressed some concern for my having published it at all, I told him I would not have wrote as I did if he had not first published on the arrearage business so as to deceive the people, I wrote to inform and undeceive them, and we might differ in reasoning without designing to deceive, but that he did not dispute the facts I had stated, but wished to know an author for his calling the people fools, I gave one author of the many I might have given, and so we parted, I will note this down as untruth No. 3. How inconsistent this story is! It supposes the cause of my publication to be his stating what was done for the back country, whereas in truth both the cause and subject of my writing was what was not done for it, about what he himself in the most treacherous manner prevented from being done, for the division was so nearly equal that I have no doubt his vote and influence would have carried it in the affirmative if he had acted a consistent part, for he, not being so ridiculous then as he has become since, had some influence. He says I made war upon him like a savage, in his absence, was he absent? [illegible], for he informs us in his first publication that he found it impossible to get home; nature and circumstances were both opposed: the river Susquehannah impassible; the house of assembly would not give him leave, &c. Very sufficient reasons indeed, for who could come against nature? [But pray how was his letter to come? how did all the western assemblymen come home? did all come against nature? strange indeed! I think however the assembly did not refuse to let him go; I am sure the question was not put, nor did I ever see them refuse to let a member go who asked leave unless there was danger of not having a house.] This ought also to be noted but I will pass it.

But certainly his publication, calculated to deceive the people respecting the arrearages due for land, was it making war like a savage to defend the people against its pernicious influence, was it making war like a savage to inform my constituents of what both citizens and foreigners in Philadelphia, as well as the neighbouring states knew already, and about a case too in which they were so much interested and at a crisis when no time was to be lost? if it was makir war like a savage on him to give his constituents a narrative of his official conduct, what kind of war was he making upon them by such conduct, which he is so offended at being known. But a little after he says he saw upon my countenance a smile of malignant pleasure, which he explains to be as much as if I had said, there is an end to all he can do about the Mississippi business, how extremely penetrating is his discernment; how he can read the language of a smile. Against next session I shall take care to sit near him in order to learn the language of not only the frequent smiles occasioned by whispers, and jests amongst the members, but perhaps the much more significant smiles in the gallery, but how badly doth this bear examining; he understood perfectly that I knew it was not an end of what he could do on this business, that it was designedly prepared to make way for a substitute and argument from him, he knows I perused his substitute before the time he says I smiled, I knew he wished to dazzle the bystanders with a long argument, let it do any good to the cause or not, and in fact he did do it, therefore I was sadly mistaken in my smile, for the second reading of the report was only introducing what he could do. Again he says I first made war upon him, entered the lists, &c. and introduces a Scripture text; I think it is made appear already that I did not make war upon him, or enter the lists as a personal contest, any person who reads my publication which he calls making war, will see that I carefully avoided touching his general conduct as a member, however large a field it gave me for animadversion; that I was exactly careful not to meddle with any other part of his publication however vulnerable; but what it highly concerned the public to know at that crisis, but now he hath entered the lists to purpose; and one advantage over me indeed, for he fights with weapons, and an art of war, that I am unaccustomed to, but I do not despair with the artillery of truth, under the discipline of reason, but that I shall storm the fortress of deceit, and force the camp of falshood. I will now take the Scripture artillery, as it properly belongs to my cause, and repeat with propriety, "he that is first in his own cause seemeth right but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him out." He says he had but one way left to bring it before the house: this is not true, for he had his choice either to recommit, amend, or move a substitute; and that way he says was to amend by obtaining leave to substitute, &c. now this is nonsense, to amend is to add or alter so as to continue the substance and design of the matter, but a substitute destroys the matter in question, and puts itself in its room, this is well understood by every member, and is agreeable to common sense; I note this as, untruth, No. 4. It is not only not true in fact, but is inconsistent with the order of the house, moving an amendment or substitute comes before the house for argument of course, if only one member says I second the motion, which is often done to bring a thing before the house or out of complaisance by men that would not vote for the very motion they second; a recommitment must have the leave of the majority of the house; he says the mercantile people in the house say the western members come down like Goths, and Vandals, I believe this is an invention of his own imagination, and is a reflection on those gentlemen, let him prove it. The above observations relate to the Gazette No. 40.

In No. 41, nigh the end, he says, he is confident if Findley had been in earnest about the resolutions, &c. they would have been adopted, I shall only say to this that no other member that ever sat with me would suspect me for trifling with a matter of importance, nor would Mr. Brackenridge have done it if his own heart had not been so destitute of moral principles, and so swallowed up with duplicity; as to his saying that Mr. Whitehill would oppose no warm wish of mine is of the same kind, and deserves only contempt, which indeed I once thought to treat the whole of his untruths with, but they being so numerous, and the false colourings so great, that I do not expect people will think any man, much less a man of boasted academical education, and legal knowledge, capable of them, until they consult the other western members, which I request every reader, who hath an opportunity, to do, and the multitude of testimony will convince him; surely I and the other western members who have not only considerable possessions, and all our prospects on the western waters, but numerous families of children honestly begotten to enjoy our possessions, when we are no more, cannot be suspected of trifling with a matter of such importance to ourselves and our posterity, the truth is, we were I believe more afraid of injuring the business than him, and less solicitous of shining as orators;

sent we ought to apply to the house to appoint another member, nor do I ever attempt carrying business by low tricks, however I told him that I would call upon the chairman to sit with us, though it was his place to call upon me, if he refused we would apply to the house. Mr. Brackenridge gave me a plan of a report which he had prepared, desiring it to be reported with what alterations the committee saw cause, I perused it, and returned it, telling him it would not do for the committee, but that we would endeavour to report in such a manner as to open a way for him to bring it before the house with as much advantage as if we had reported it, we consequently did report as he has related, and when the report was called up for a second reading, he, as was expected made a motion to postpone the report in order to introduce his plan as a substitute instead thereof. he then had an opportunity of giving information to the house and supporting that information by argument, he offered no information that the house could receive on their files, or admit to be discussed on the floor, but he went pretty largely into the case by reasoning much in the manner he published. Mr. George Clymer rose after him, and declined a regular reply, because the argument he said had not been in order, but made some occasional and sensible observations, and some that might very well have been spared, he made use of some such expressions as Mr. Brackenridge hath related, and further that they ought not to make any sacrifice to the western counties until they would send such members as would better merit their approbation; this to be sure was extremely indelicate and well deserved a call to order, it came from a man possessed of virtue and honor, but a very unguarded or rather ill-natured speaker; it applied particularly against Mr. Brackenridge himself, as before he threw out these expressions in reply to Mr. Brackenridge, he made some exceptions in favor of some other western members being reasonable &c. he concluded with moving a postponement of the motion. I arose and replying to Mr. Clymer with some degree of severity, supported Mr. Brackenridge, but admitted the propriety of postponing at the present, and I must think doing so was agreeable to Mr. Brackenridge's own wishes, however after some further observations being made on the floor, and the propriety of striking off the motion by a direct negative being urged; Mr. Clymer withdrew his motion for postponement: I was attentive to, and anxious about the conducting of this affair; it was one of those cases which if we meddled with at all, and did not do good, we could scarcely avoid doing ill. I had therefore laid a plan for my own conduct upon probable conditions, I knew that some members who wished well to the cause, were in favor of a direct question which they were sure would have thrown out the business, judging that if we could not secure the trade of the river at present, we ought not by alarming Spain provoke her to erect and fortify posts on the river, this to be sure was a point of great delicacy; but the effect our decision might have on the other states who are members of the confederation. had greatest weight with me, and determined me to prevent a negative at all events: the question of postponement is by the established rules of the house always in order, yet I never saw it put again immediately after being recalled, or rejected; however at this crisis I stated the order of the house, and renewed the motion to postpone, which was carried by a small majority, if this had failed my last shift was, to persuade Mr. Brackenridge to withdraw his motion before it was decided upon, this I wished rather than a negative. Thus I have given a very particular narrative of the facts that took place in conducting this business, I do not recollect that Mr. Brackenridge's account and mine differs essentially for so far, and were we both writing to people who were generally acquainted with the order of doing business in the house, I would proceed no further; but he presuming upon the peoples' unacquaintedness with the rules of the house which are indispensible, makes several occasional observations which require some further notice.

He says he was dissatisfied with the report, was distressed on the account of it, and reflected what could be Wm. Findley's ground for forming it, &c. now this was all parade to impose upon the ignorant, he knows well it was not in our power to report more favorably than we did. I acknowledge as an apology for him, that he knows very little about order, (and he must acknowledge I was very attentive to instruct him) yet this much he certainly knows, that committees are authorised by the house to act only agreeable to their instructions from the house, and according to the information the house gives them or orders them to receive through some particular channel, and not otherwise they are to report; if they go beyond their instructions the report is of course recommitted; sometimes their instructions are enlarged, and sometimes the committee enlarged as the house pleaseth; now if we had reported upon the Mississippi business beyond our instructions what good would it have done? Why none at all; the committee would only have rendered themselves ridiculous, and the report would have been recommitted, the committee probably encreased with such members as would have put an end to the business indeed; which the report in question did not do; was the report founded in truth? doth Mr. Brackenridge say it was not? no certainly he doth not, doth he say there was any information from congress on the files of the house? no, he doth not, would he have had the committee to report a falsehood, and if they had, what good would it have done? did the house give such instructions to their committee or direct them where to apply for such instructions as would enable them to report more favourably, no certainly did they not; but I ask Mr. Brackenridge why he did not produce his information to the house in order to be given to the committee, or move the house to instruct the committee to call upon him for it, doing this was strictly in order, why complain on the committee when he neglected the means of enabling them to do, what he faults them for not doing; he ought to have acknowledged that the report was as favorably worded as possible. no doubt the greater part of the house expected the report would have resolved to dismiss the petition, or that the prayer of it could not be granted, this was certainly the most natural way to report, but this was cautiously avoided, and the report worded in such a manner as not only to leave room for, but even invite those who could produce information to do it, by moving a substitute or re commitment. I appeal to every man acquainted with the order of business in the house for the truth of these observations.

But why so mean an observation upon Mr. Wright? it is clearly in order to lay the greater weight of blame upon me; he is to be sure a young member but not younger than Mr Brackenridge; he is also a modest man it is true; too modest to betray the interest of his constituents abroad or to deceive them by publishing falsehoods at home; but not too modest to avow and act upon his own sentiments, or to oppose himself to the duplicity of an eccentric changeling, and this Mr. Brackenridge knows and ought to have acknowledged.

After misrepresenting my conduct he attempts to account for it by recurring to a sentence which he says I expressed soon after opening the second session, viz. that promising was in fashion, but it would be out of fashion; and that this was said in debate without any provocation on his part, or any thing leading to it; but as I certainly did not use these expressions nor any language that would bear such a construction, I now pass it also with only noting as untruth No. II. and shall relate what most probably he perverts to that sense before I have done. Further down in the same paragraph he says, that I acknowledged to him that one cause of what he calls my attack upon him in the Pittsburg Gazette and which gave me the principal offence, was his publication stating what had been done for the western country, and pompously seeming to have held forth the idea that the whole was done by him. How confidently this gentleman relates facts which have no foundation but in his own imagination, and yet how inconsistent they are arranged. I did not express myself to him in any such manner. we had but one very short conversation about my publication, (except a few words before the house which I shall relate in its proper place) he then in apparent good nature, and with great politeness expressed some concern for my [illegible] ished it at all, I told him I would not h[illegible] did if he had not first published on the arrearages business so as to deceive the people, I wrote to inform and undeceive them, and we might di[illegible] in reasoning without designing to deceive, but that he did not dispute the facts I had stated, but wished to know an author for his calling the people fools, I gave one author of the many I might have given, and so we parted, I will note this down as untruth No. 3. How inconsistent this story is! It supposes the cause of my publication to be his stating what was done for the back country, whereas in truth both the cause and subject of my writing was what was not done for it, about what he himself in the most treacherous manner prevented from being done, for the division was so nearly equal that I have no doubt his vote and influence would have carried it in the affirmative if he had acted a consistent part, for he, not being so ridiculous then as he has become since, had some influence. He says I made war upon him like a savage, in his absence, was he absent? [illegible], for he informs us in his first publication that he found it impossible to get home; nature and circumstances were both opposed: the river Susquehannah impassible; the house of assembly would not give him leave, &c. Very sufficient reasons indeed, for who could come against nature? [But pray how was his letter to come? how did all the western assemblymen come home? did all come against nature? strange indeed! I think however the assembly did not refuse to let him go; I am sure the question was not put, nor did I ever see them refuse to let a member go who asked leave unless there was danger of not having a house] This ought also to be noted but I will pass it.

But certainly his publication, calculated to deceive the people respecting the arrearages due for land, was it making war like a savage to defend the people against its pernicious influence, was it making war like a savage to inform my constituents of what both citizens and foreigners in Philadelphia, as well as the neighbouring states knew already, and about a matter too in which they were so much interested and at a crisis when no time was to be lost? if it was making war like a savage on him to give his constituents a narrative of his official conduct, what kind of war was he making upon them by such conduct, which he is so offended at being known. But a little after he says he saw upon my countenance a smile of malignant pleasure, which he explains to be as much as if I had said, there is an end to all he can do about the Mississippi business, how extremely penetrating is his discernment; how he can read the language of a smile. Against next session I shall take care to sit near him in order to learn the language of not only the frequent smiles occasioned by whispers, and jests amongst the members, but perhaps the much more significant smiles in the gallery, but how badly doth this bear examining; he understood perfectly that I knew it was not an end of what he could do on this business, that it was designedly prepared to make way for a substitute and argument from him, he knows I perused his substitute before the time he says I smiled, I knew he wished to dazzle the bystanders with a long argument, let it do any good to the cause or not, and in fact he did do it, therefore I was sadly mistaken in my smile, for the second reading of the report was only introducing what he could do. Again he says I first made war upon him, entered the lists, &c. and introduces a Scripture text; I think it is made appear already that I did not make war upon him, or enter the lists as a personal contest, any person who reads my publication which he calls making war, will see that I carefully avoided touching his general conduct as a member, however large a field it gave me for animadversion; that I was exactly careful not to meddle with any other part of his publication however vulnerable; but what it highly concerned the public to know at that crisis, but now he hath entered the lists to purpose; and one advantage over me indeed, for he fights with weapons, and an art of war, that I am unaccustomed to, but I do not despair with the artillery of truth, under the discipline of reason, but that I shall storm the fortress of deceit, and force the camp of falsehood. I will now take the Scripture artillery, as it properly belongs to my cause, and repeat with propriety, "he that is first in his own cause seemeth right but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him out." He says he had but one way left to bring it before the house: this is not true, for he had his choice either to recommit, amend, or move a substitute; and that way he says was to amend by obtaining leave to substitute, &c. now this is nonsense, to amend is to add or alter so as to continue the substance and design of the matter, but a substitute destroys the matter in question, and puts itself in its room, this is well understood by every member, and is agreeable to common sense; I note this as, untruth, No. 4. It is not only not true in fact, but is inconsistent with the order of the house, moving an amendment or substitute comes before the house for argument of course, if only one member says I second the motion, which is often done to bring a thing before the house or out of complaisance by men that would not vote for the very motion they second; a recommitment must have the leave of the majority of the house; he says the mercantile people in the house say the western members come down like Goths, and Vandals, I believe this is an invention of his own imagination, and is a reflection on those gentlemen, let him prove it. The above observations relate to the Gazette No. 40.

In No. 41, nigh the end, he says, he is confident if Findley had been in earnest about the resolutions, &c. they would have been adopted, I shall only say to this that no other member that ever sat with me would suspect me for trifling with a matter of importance, nor would Mr. Brackenridge have done it if his own heart had not been so destitute of moral principles, and so swallowed up with duplicity; as to his saying that Mr. Whitehill would oppose no warm wish of mine is of the same kind, and deserves only contempt, which indeed I once thought to treat the whole of his untruths with, but they being so numerous, and the false colourings so great, that I do not expect people will think any man, much less a man of boasted academical education, and legal knowledge, capable of them, until they consult the other western members, which I request every reader, who hath an opportunity, to do, and the multitude of testimony will convince him; surely I and the other western members who have not only considerable possessions, and all our prospects on the western waters, but numerous families of children honestly begotten to enjoy our possessions, when we are no more, cannot be suspected of trifling with a matter of such importance to ourselves and our posterity, the truth is we were I believe more afraid of injuring the business than him, and less solicitous of shining as

none of us but him designed to forsake this country, however his visionary prospects are now over.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, April 6.

BY a private letter received by a gentleman in this town from a black merchant in Madras, who received the dispatches only four hours before the departure of the Swallow Packet, we are informed, that Tippo Saib and the Marattas, whose armies had been watching each other for some time, had just come to an action, in which the most dreadful carnage ensued. Tippo having lost 12,000 men on the field of battle, besides the total route of his cavalry. None of the other private letters by the Swallow mention this circumstance, but most agree in thinking a battle was inevitable.

The drayman who was a few days ago brought to the bar of the house of lords, observed, when he was carried out for commitment, that Mr. Hasting's turn was next---for that he had driven out of the road as well as himself.

The subject and advantage of toleration are very little understood by the orators of England. The late king of Prussia was the only prince of modern times, that could avail himself of all its advantages. In Neufchatel, Mr. Petit Piere, a calvinistic clergyman, had doubts on the eternity of hell torments, and never alluded to them in his sermons. The orthodox preachers alarmed the people, and Mr. Petit Piere was suspended. The ministers, who in all religions are fond of persecution, obtained a memorial to the king to oblige Mr. Petit Piere to preach on hell torments, or to punish him. The king wrote at the bottom of the memorial, if the people of Neufchatel choose to be eternally damned, so be it: but the king requires that the conscience of the minister be not molested.

Friday, by the express desire of general Elliott, some gentlemen waited on a refiner in the city, to attend the process of extracting some gold and silver, actually contained in the brass cannon brought up by Mr Braithwaite, belonging to the Spanish floating batteries. The silver and gold are intended to be made into medals, to perpetuate the memory of that glorious event.

Governor Phillips is still in London, and it is supposed his sailing with the fleet to Botany Bay, will be postponed till after lord George Gordon's trial on the second libel he is charged with by the attorney general, with respect to the felony laws and executions, which comes on in the King's Bench, after the prosecution for scandal, on the part of the court of France, is brought to issue.

The shipping business is totally at a stand, and some thousands of shipwrights and caulkers are now entirely out of employ. One of the first yards in the river discharged on Saturday night all their people, except foremen and apprentices; another yard, who generally employed 200, have reduced theirs to 25, and most of the other yards in proportion.

A letter from Italy says, 'The inhabitants of Rimini have lived in the fields during the months of January and February, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, the earth having been in constant motion, and the houses which appeared best able to resist the shocks, have successively given way to their violence. The great church of St. Francis, the sumptuous monument of the munificence of the court of Malatteste, is entirely overthrown; the famous arch of Augustus, which seemed of strength sufficient to defy the effects of time for ages to come, is split in the middle; and Trajan's Bridge has suffered considerable damage. The custom house is wholly in ruins, and more than 40 persons have lost their lives from the fall of buildings in the city and its environs.'

An edict is in contemplation, and expected soon to issue, in favour of the Protestant refugees from France. Virtually, therefore, this edict is to be a revocation of the edict of Nantz; and thus it is, that the laurels of Louis the Sixteenth shoot out, amidst the growing greatness of his country.

The French agents are the principal purchasers of the shipping put up for sale, as well in the river Thames as in other ports of England. The comment deducible from this is very obvious. The French will avail themselves of every useful occurrence in the commercial treaty, which they have lately concluded with this country. They will not only sell and buy with us, but such conduct as this, is saying in very plain language, we will be the carriers also of the goods which pass and repass between the two countries; and the result from hence is not only that the French will nip our nursery for seamen, while they are fostering their own, and even raising a fresh source of naval strength by that means, but they will also have a race of seamen more fully and intimately acquainted with our channel, and the ports of this kingdom (a circumstance which may be fatal indeed in a future war) than ever yet fell to the lot of France to obtain.

Lord Cornwallis has commenced his oriental career by a spirit of party prosecution; these proceedings are under the plea of reform: his lordship has turned upwards of eight persons from different offices, and filled up the vacancies with the adherents of a certain delinquent. Every contract made by general Sloper has been cancelled, and others entered into with persons supposed to be the friends of a late governor general. His lordship did not stop here; for he has ordered prosecutions to be commenced against general Sloper, for making the contracts.

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

The following circumstance, which happened near Belfast, we are assured from good authority, is an absolute fact:---A number of people were assembled at a house near Kilmore, to hear a Methodist preacher. A soldier and a trumpeter passing that way, on their road to Belfast, being much fatigued, on seeing a light made up to the house; but, as the people within were engaged in singing psalms, they could not gain admittance; they were obliged to lay themselves down in some straw in a barn, adjoining the room where the preaching was, and from which it was separated by a wall of but a few feet high. The preacher took his text from Revelations, chapter viii, beginning at verse 6, describing "the seven angels sounding their trumpets, and there following hail mixed with blood, &c." In the midst of the preacher's harangue, hell, last trumpet, &c. when the feelings of his auditors were wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, the trumpeter sounded a charge---Every one thought it was the day of judgment---the preacher was so panic struck, that he dropped from the chair on which he was standing, flat on his face-- the hearers were not less terrified: some of them fell down in the same manner, afraid to look up, while men, women and children tumbling over each other in the greatest confusion, thought themselves happy in getting out with the loss of hats, wigs, cloaks, &c. In the mean time the trumpeter and soldier stepped off undiscovered, nor was it known from whence these sounds had proceeded which occasioned so much confusion and dismay."

Pittsburgh, July 28.

By a letter of recent date from New-Orleans, we are informed, that, owing to the rapid increase of population, the price of small frame houses has been enhanced in a tenfold proportion. Such as would not command more than 400 dollars a few years since, will now readily sell for 4000.

In a cause lately tried in the supreme court, at Philadelphia, as the council were pointing out the boundaries of the land in question, upon a map, one said, "we lie on this side," "and we," replied the other, "lie on this side." "If you *lie* on both sides," exclaimed a juryman, "what are we to believe?"

TO THE PUBLIC.

ONE year has now evolved since the publication of this GAZETTE. The undertaking was represented to us to be hazardous, and we have found it to be so. The expence of paper at such a distance from mills, the wearing of our types, and our own labour, is certain and constant. The encouragement of the public is fluctuating and uncertain. It does not occur to all, that they ought to encourage a paper in its infancy, for what it may be in future years.

The principal difficulty under which we have laboured, has been a certain and speedy mode of conveyance to our subscribers. We have been at all times careful to seize opportunities of conveyance when they offered, but have been frequently deceived by those who have been entrusted by us. A knowledge of the country and of characters may enable us for the future to judge better with whom we may entrust our packets.

But it must rest with our subscribers themselves in the different neighbourhoods, to devise means, to have their papers brought to them.

It will be necessary for those who have been subscribers from the commencement of the first publication, to recontinue their subscriptions by sending the sum stipulated in cash or produce.

SCULL & BOYD.

The following letters are left at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, viz. Mr. Hans C. Land, Fort Pitt; Mr. Samuel Colter, Fort Pitt, and Mr. Elisha Smith, in Washington county, Bethlehem township.

Treasury of the United States,

May 4, 1787.

THE Commissioners of the Board of Treasury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21st day of September next will be exposed to sale, at the place where the United States in Congress may hold their sessions, The following townships and lots of land in the western territory, which were surveyed last year, under the direction of the Geographer General of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing	1386	
2	5434	
3	8598	
5	21139	
6	23040	
7	23040	
8	22886	
9	18644	

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing	6596	
2	11797	
3	14482	
5	23040	
6	23040	
7	23040	
8	23040	
9	23040	
10	23040	
11	23040	
12	23040	

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing	4574	
2	21350	
3	23040	
7	23040	
8	23040	
10	23040	
11	23040	
12	23040	
13	23040	

The admirable quality of these lands, and the favorable climate in which they are situated, are too well known to need description. The conditions of sale are as follows, to wit.

1st. The townships or fractional parts of townships throughout the different ranges, will be sold either entire or in lots, in alternate order; that is to say where a township or fractional part of a township, is sold entire, the next will be sold in lots, agreeably to ordinance of 20th May, 1784.

2d. The lands are not to be sold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or silver, or any of the securities of the United States.

3d. The purchasers are to pay the charges of survey, which are to be estimated at thirty-six dollars in specie, or certificates, as aforesaid for every township; and in the same proportion for fractional parts of townships or lots; this payment to be made at the sales, and in case of failure, the lands to be again exposed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of the purchase; and the remaining two-thirds in three months after the date of the sale; on which payment a certificate shall be given by the treasurer of the United States, which shall entitle the person to whom the same is given to receive from the commissioners of this board a proper title; that if the second payment is not made at the time above specified, the first payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit accrued be again set up to sale.

5th. The platts of the townships will be marked by subdivisions into lots of one mile square, or six hundred and forty acres, and numbered from one to thirty six, and out of each township, Lot Number eight, eleven, twenty six and twenty nine, are to be reserved for future sale; Lot Number sixteen, for the maintenance of public schools within the respective townships, and out of every fractional part of a township, as many lots of the same number as shall be found therein. There will also be reserved to the United States one third part of all gold and silver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and descriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of sale, and the sales will continue from day to day, 'til the whole are sold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD.
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commissioners.
ARTHUR LEE.

GEORGE TUDOR,

BROKER,

At his office on the north side of Chesnut-street, five doors above Fourth-street, Philadelphia.

BUYS, sells, and exchanges every kind of continental and state paper, or public securities of this state or any other in the union. Furnishes certificates and state money for the land office, on as reasonable terms as can be afforded. Procures money on loan to any amount, provided the security is satisfactory, and every kind of transferable property, real and personal, disposed of to the best advantage.

The different branches of the business of a broker are transacted with fidelity, dispatch, and punctuality equal to any other broker.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT BROWN,

At the house of Mr. James Chambers, in Pittsburgh.

A General assortment of pot metal and iron, also a quantity of dry goods, rum, wine and salt, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or country produce.

N. B. Ginseng wanted.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnership, Releases, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the subscriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittsburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, March 2, 1787.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in consequence of a contract entered into for that purpose, there will shortly be a regular communication by post, between the town of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Pittsburg, in this state, by the route of New-Gate, Leesburgh, Winchester, Fort Cumberland, and Bedford. The mail will be carried weekly from May 1st to November 1st: and once a fortnight the remainder of the year. This establishment will take place, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

If any person inclines to form a more direct communication between this city and Fort-Pitt, by carrying a mail regularly from this office to Bedford, so as to tally with the Virginia post, that route may now be contracted for upon advantageous terms---as the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, between this city and Bedford, and all the emoluments arising therefrom, will be granted for any term, not exceeding seven years, to any person undertaking the business at his own expence, and giving satisfactory security for performance.

WHEREAS my wife Catharine Clevedence, has for some time past behaved in an unbecoming manner, this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

JOHN CLEVEDENCE.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1787.

Abraham Usher,

At the sign of the SPINNING WHEEL, in Mercer's town, Franklin county, Pennsylvania;

HAS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of European, and East and West-India Goods, cheap for cash or country produce: Amongst which are:

British and German osnaburghs
Brown rolls, and Russia drillings
Russia sheetings, white & brown
9-8 wide Irish sheetings, white and brown
5-4 & 6-4 Irish sheetings, white
3-4, 7-8, 4-4 Irish linens of all prices
Brown Holland and sellisias
Dowlasses & Huckabacks
Striped linen, holland and cotton do.
Shirting and apron checks
Corduroys, thicktets, and Velverets
Mohair, plush, and worsted shags
Pillow fustians,
Jeans and Jeannets
Satinets, denims & printed jeanets
Everlastings, and princes' stuffs
Prunellas
Bed ticks and bed bunts
Britannias, lawns & cambricks
Humhums
Catgut
Kentings
Kenting handkerchiefs & aprons
Striped spotted and plain gauzes
Gauze handkerchiefs and aprons
Jaconet and book muslin
Chintzes, calicoes, cottons and printed linens
Marseilles quilting, plain & bordered
Plain and corded dimity
Printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs
Check and romal ditto
Bandano, lutestring, muslin and silk ditto
Black and pink peelongs
Black and white silk cravats
Modes, persians, lutestrings and sattins
Painted and plain ribands
Sattin and paduasoy hair ribands
Sewing silk, scarf and mohair twist
Basket, death head and mohair buttons
Broad and narrow bindings and tapes
Garterings and ferretings
Thread edgings and laces
Black and white silk lace
Silk and thread stay laces
Womens black & coloured silk mits and gloves
Mens and womens kid, beaver and wash leather gloves of all colours
Womens calimanco and everlasting shoes
Mens and womens leather ditto
Mens and boys felt hats
Mens beaver and castor ditto
Womens silk hats and cloaks
Hunters & switch whips
Mens and womens thread and cotton hose
Mens and boys brown thread ditto
Mens and womens silk do.
Stuff, calimanco, and durant quilts
Leghorn and chip hats
Stays; fans; & shirt buttons
Morcens, calimancoes & durants
Striped figured and plain Camelots
Rattinets, tammies, and shalloons
Buckrams, pasteboards & whalebone
Scotch ounce thread of all numbers
Nankins
Coloured threads
Superfine, second & coarse broadcloths
3-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, and 8-4 bath coatings, twilled and plain
Beaverkins, duffils & blankets
Plains, half thicks, kerseys, and kendal cottons
Green, red, blue & white pennistons
Swanskins; baizes
Spotted rugs
Red, white, and scarlet flannels
Pewter plates, dishes, teapots and basons of all sizes
Hardware, cutlery and ironmongery, assorted
Stationary & saddlery assorted
Queens ware and pencil'd ware assorted
Window glass
Salt Rum, brandy & gin of all prices
Sugar, coffee, tea and chocolate
Ginger, pepper and allspice
Rice, mace, cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon
Almonds, raisins, figs and prunes
Madder, allum, copperas and indigo
Saltpetre, antimony and mustard
Logwood and Redwood
Glaubers salts, sulphur, creamer tartar, & brimstone
Snuff, smoaking-tobacco, and pigtail
Powder, &c. &c.

THE Partnership of D. BRITT & Co. having expired on the first instant, all those who are indebted to the said company are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against them, are desired to produce their accounts for a settlement.

Those indebted to the late partnership of Craig, Bayard, & Co. are also called upon to settle their accounts; as no longer indulgence can be granted, and their accounts shall be put in suit by the fifteenth of next July, if not settled before that day.

Turnbull, Marmie, & Co.

Pittsburg, June 20, 1787.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for some time past kept the Inn in Black Horse Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to solicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and assures those gentlemen who formerly frequented that house and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themselves and horses, shall be furnished in the best and most careful manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 1st of May last, a black Horse, 12 years old, a small bell, hung round its neck with a leather strap, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WALLACE.

Washington county, June 22, 1787.

FROM official information, Messrs. Nevill and Ritchie learned they were to be superseded as deputy surveyors, the first day of this present June, before which time, this transaction was reconsidered, upon which they were continued deputy surveyors within their former district. June 20.

Forty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my command at Venango, the following described persons, viz.

James Robinson, five feet eight inches high, well made, twenty-three years old, fair, fresh complexion, sandy hair, born in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Patrick Colbert, five feet, five inches high; well proportioned, dark complexion, black hair short and curly, born in Ireland.

James Mortimer, five feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, short black hair, born in the state of New-York.

Michael Henesy, five feet 9 inches high, a robust looking fellow, brown hair, a little freckled, pitted with the small pox; born in Ireland.

Whoever secures the above deserters, so that they may be brought to me at Venango, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for either of them.

JONATHAN HEART, capt. 1st American Regiment, in the service of the U. S.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Washington county, at the ferry opposite Pittsburgh, some time in March last, a black Mare, neither brand nor ear mark, between twelve and thirteen hands high, about seven or eight years old, the hoof of the off hind foot crooked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, and take her away.

MARCUS HULING.

July 5.